

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected parts of body, North Carolina, 2001

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		9,436	7	35.0	4.7
1	Neck, Including Throat	122	2	0.5	23.0
10	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	122	2	0.5	23.0
2	Trunk	7,187	5	26.7	4.9
20	Trunk, unspecified	--	--	--	--
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	727	5	2.7	10.1
22	Chest, including ribs, internal organs	97	1	0.4	25.6
220	Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	97	1	0.4	25.6
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	5,633	5	20.9	5.2
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	2,226	6	8.3	6.6
231	Lumbar region	2,988	5	11.1	6.1
232	Thoracic region	221	3	0.8	17.3
238	Multiple back regions	199	9	0.7	18.2
24	Abdomen	510	15	1.9	11.8
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	81	4	0.3	28.0
241	Internal abdominal location, unspecified	258	14	1.0	16.1
245	Intestines, peritoneum	170	24	0.6	19.6
2453	Large intestine/colon, rectum	170	24	0.6	19.6
25	Pelvic region	102	4	0.4	25.1
251	Hip(s)	--	--	--	--
253	Buttock(s)	--	--	--	--
254	Groin	98	5	0.4	25.6
28	Multiple trunk locations	96	3	0.4	25.9
3	Upper extremities	1,273	17	4.7	8.1
30	Upper extremities, unspecified	--	--	--	--
31	Arm(s)	281	9	1.0	15.4
310	Arm(s), unspecified	112	9	0.4	24.0
311	Upper arm(s)	54	13	0.2	34.2
312	Elbow(s)	83	5	0.3	27.7
313	Forearm(s)	--	--	--	--
32	Wrist(s)	808	31	3.0	9.6
33	Hand(s), except finger(s)	--	--	--	--
34	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	106	2	0.4	24.6
38	Multiple upper extremities locations	48	32	0.2	36.5
381	Hand(s) and finger(s)	--	--	--	--
382	Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--
383	Hand(s) and arm(s)	--	--	--	--
389	Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
39	Upper extremities, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
4	Lower extremities	406	16	1.5	13.0
41	Leg(s)	376	16	1.4	13.5
410	Leg(s), unspecified	69	14	0.3	30.4
411	Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--
412	Knee(s)	268	16	1.0	15.8
413	Lower leg(s)	--	--	--	--
42	Ankle(s)	--	--	--	--
43	Foot(feet), except toe(s)	--	--	--	--
430	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected parts of body, North Carolina, 2001

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
8	Multiple Body Parts	393	12	1.5	13.2
9	Other Body Parts	57	2	0.2	33.4
99	Other body parts, n.e.c.	57	2	0.2	33.4
999	Other body parts, n.e.c.	57	2	0.2	33.4
9999	Nonclassifiable	57	2	0.2	33.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, August 04, 2003